

THE DAILY HERALD

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METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Yesterday's Record at the Local Office of the Weather Bureau.

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 17, 1899. Maximum temperature, 52 degrees; minimum temperature, 22 degrees; mean temperature, 44 degrees, which is 5 degrees below the normal; accumulated excess of temperature since Jan. 1, 1899, 15.6 degrees; accumulated excess of precipitation since Jan. 1, 1899, 1.12 inches.

HIS PARDON POSTPONED.

It is a matter of regret that the board of pardons did not reach the case of Harry Hayes yesterday. There seems to be no longer any question of his innocence. He was convicted upon the baldest circumstantial evidence, without one direct connection between the prisoner and the crime.

It is always risky business to convict a man of a capital offense on circumstantial evidence. The records are full of ghastly errors. And a mistake of this kind admits of no remedy. No sentence or regret can restore the victim of such a blunder to his family, or give him back that which was sacrificed by the tribunal constituted to protect it.

Harry Hayes was convicted and sentenced to death. He stood in the shadow of the gallows. His sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, and now there is every reason to believe that he is innocent of the crime with which he was charged. Everything seems to point to Weeks as the real murderer. His disposal of the personal effects of the murdered man, his criminal record, his flight from the state, and the declarations of his wife, all fasten the guilt upon Weeks. It is evidence stronger than ever was brought against old man Hayes. It reveals a motive, a stealthy disposition of the plot, a sudden departure from the scene of the crime, and an effort to cover up tracks that never were traced to Hayes.

It was too bad that the board of pardons postponed action upon the Pelican Point case. If Hayes is innocent and how can one doubt it in the light of recent developments? He should be discharged at the earliest possible moment. Every hour an innocent man is kept in stripes and in a felon's cell is an hour stolen from his life, an hour taken from the measure of an already blighted existence, an hour added to the torment of an outraged soul, an hour of injustice, and an hour of crime none the less reprehensible because committed in the name of the law.

It is to Sheriff Storms of Utah county that the people of the state and humanity at large are indebted for gathering up the clues and evidence which has convinced us that Weeks, and not Hayes, committed the triple murder at Pelican Point. Mr. Storms became convinced of the innocence of Hayes. He was not content with merely expressing a fear that the wrong man was on trial, as others did, but he went to work, like the great-hearted, clear-headed hero that he is, and searched for the trail and followed it over the west; he went clear to the Atlantic and discovered a witness upon whose evidence alone Hayes may be acquitted, to say nothing of the corroborations of her story which the sheriff has picked up point by point.

Therefore, the people of this state in particular, and those of civilization in general, are indebted to Sheriff Storms for his tireless, unselfish devotion to mercy and justice—they are far more indebted to him than is Harry Hayes, for a man could better afford to die innocent than the state and the system of laws which are designed for the protection of society could afford to be responsible for his death.

INCREASE OF OFFICIALS.

To France public officers have increased much more rapidly than has the population. Statistics gathered by M. Thureau-Louis show that the population had increased but 10 per cent in fifty years, while the number of public functionaries had increased 100 per cent. In 1846 the total number of employees of the state was 188,000, and their salaries amounted to \$45,000,000. By 1896 the number had swollen to 416,000, costing the national treasury \$121,000,000.

This is the case in most progressive countries, and there are two reasons which suggest themselves. First, the requirements of the public, like those of the individual, have grown like faster than the ability to satisfy them. Man used to want but little here below, but he insists upon a great many things these days that he might be able to get along without. Yes, he refuses to believe it. And he covets this convenience and that luxury until they seem absolutely essential to his comfort and happiness. For many of the necessities of today were the luxuries of half a century ago.

Second, the increase comes also from the extension of state control to matters which were left in private hands fifty years ago, and the existence of many agencies originating in personal friendship or political ploys.

In this alliance we doubt if France is any worse off than the United States.

"Mr. Gorman has no objection to being groomed as a presidential candidate, but he would prefer some other groomer than Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Leane," says the Kansas City Journal. Then Mr. Gorman is not as partial to

RAILWAY CONDUCTORS' PLAN.

An effort will be made by the Order of Railway Conductors of this city and state to secure the meeting here of the grand division of the order in 1901. To this end a committee has been appointed by the local division of the order, with George L. Corner as chairman, to effect the preliminary organization necessary. J. A. Henley, who is the delegate to the grand division meeting in Detroit this year, is working with the committee.

It is the intention of the conductors to arm themselves in advance with invitations from state, county and city officials, prominent citizens and others, so they may be able to assure their brethren in the Detroit meeting that Salt Lake will entertain them royally and do everything possible to make their meeting in 1901 a great success if it is convened in this city.

The Herald speaks for the order the cordial co-operation of the community in its undertaking. The grand division, which meets every two years, calls together from two to four thousand railroad men and their friends. Its session extends over a period of three or four weeks and its representative character makes it a desirable body to have as guests of the community.

The standing of the local organization with the railroads is evidenced by the fact that the general officials of the railroads provided free transportation for those members who met here Sunday night to form a Salt Lake division of the order.

Such men deserve the active support of every one who is interested in calling attention to Utah's resources and attractions as a convention city.

South Dakota has not closed the only "open door" to easy egress from the marriage state. There are others—Oklahoma, for instance, and the court records show that we do a fairly good business in this line here in Utah. But, from a recent issue of the Atlantic Constitution, it appears that the divorce racket is being overworked in that state.

It says that the proceeding is absolutely free to the applicants, and they practically have no need to engage a lawyer. The number of white people appearing in this most unavowed court increases every year, the Constitution says. "There was a time when the docket was made up almost wholly of negroes. Now the whites form a considerable number, which will increase in ratio as the system begins to be looked upon as respectable. These laws are a fair trial to the fair name of the state, existing simply for the least worthy part of the population, and obnoxious to those who seek to maintain the old-time social and religious character of Georgia." One Georgia judge is doing his part towards a lessening of the evil. He has made the announcement that henceforth he will hear but four divorce cases a week in his court. Applications must reach the docket early to avoid the rush.

Judge Colburn has compiled a valuable pamphlet for the Union Pacific, containing an exhaustive write-up of the various resources of Utah, the industrial and commercial interests and opportunities, the attractions of mountain and valley, the institutions of the state and of the commonwealth, and to say that it is interesting, accurate, and instructive, is but another way of saying that it is written in the author's well-known style. There is a complete roster of mining properties, and the latest statistics, climatic, industrial, financial and agricultural, are given by counties and in tables of summaries, making it at once a work of reference and the most condensed advertisement of Utah that has ever been put out. Such a publication, issued by a famous firm of commerce, would do the state a vast amount of good; and, sent out by the railroad company, with its compliments, will certainly draw the attention of many home-seekers and investors this way. It answers questions the like of which are being asked daily in every city of the Union.

There is no reason why City Engineer Kelsey should not have a general supervision of the construction of the waterworks improvements, to see that his ideas and plans are carried out. But this is a very different thing from the proposition embraced in Bookie's resolution to turn the work of construction, and, obviously, the employment of men, to him entirely. The Herald expressed a doubt at the time as to Mr. Kelsey's desire to take charge of the labor, as it is altogether outside of the line of his profession and duties. The original scheme was clearly political. But the personal supervision of the city engineer seems to be within the scope of his official duties.

Our neighbor brazenly boasts that it refused to print a refutation of its malicious falsehood concerning the ladies of the Democratic club, even when that refutation was signed by all the ladies and when they offered to pay for its publication in order to obtain immediate justice before the organ's readers. And it brazenly exclaims: "That is inconceivable to our neighbor. It has never, in all its career, had an experience of that kind, hence its solicitude for those ladies. It is a fearful affair with our neighbor and ought to furnish it with sympathetic texts for a month."

The other day the Tribune said that fifteen Salt Lake men had taken plural wives since the admission of Utah into the Union. Yesterday it said that "fifteen men kept Utah a storm center for forty years." Fifteen seems to be running through our neighbor's night-mare. But was it on account of only fifteen men that the organ denounced all members of the dominant church as aliens, unfit for citizenship and unworthy to own real estate in this country?

Ambassador White, at Berlin, and President Seth Low of Columbia will doubtless be heard among the delegates to the czar's disarmament conference, as both are especially interested in the subject and familiar with historical precedents in the United States and in other nations.

"Fifty thousand men, armed with incandescent points, will be employed in census-taking next year," says the New Orleans Picayune. This is the weapon which makes Alger squirm and throws Egan into a paroxysm of profanity.

Ex-President Harrison doesn't expect

White Lilacs for the Bride's Banquet (New York Evening Sun).

The flower for the wedding of '99 is white lilac for the bride and the pale mauve lilac blooms for the bridesmaids. The bridegroom must wear a tuff of white lilac in his buttonhole, and the bridesmaids and every other guest accept his buttonhole favor from the fairy land, rarely performed bouquet of the morn-in-waiting.

White Lilacs for the Bride's Banquet

A MIXED FEELING.



Farmer Judkins—How have you felt since you ate our hash this mornin'?

New Boarder—Oh, I've felt like everything, and I'm going home.

much from the peace congress. "The devil is still unchained," he says by way of explanation.

Our evening contemporary is discoursing learnedly on "lust," by no means as dry as its discourses usually are. This is not a joke.

Our morning contemporary recommends "embalmed beef." Is it still in the business?

SHE SEES WITH A RABBIT'S EYE.

The Successful Operation on a Blind Woman in Minneapolis.

(Chicago Paper.)

The operation on the eyes of a blind girl in Minneapolis, performed by C. H. Kohler, in which was involved the transfer of part of a rabbit's eye to the blind sockets of the girl, has been pronounced a success, and it is believed the girl's sight will be restored. She has been blind in one eye for fifteen years, and totally blind for six years. As far as appearances go, the operation has been successfully performed a number of times, but usually that of a rabbit—grew into place, and the muscles united, but never was the patient able to see. It was a better substitute than a glass eye, but of no more use as far as vision goes. The optic nerve of the human being and the animal refuse to make practical connection. In the case of Dr. Kohler's patient it was not necessary to substitute the whole of the rabbit's eye. The patient, a young woman aged 35 years old, whose home is in North Dakota, lost the sight of one eye fifteen years ago. Soon after the other eye was attacked sympathetically, and six years ago the young woman resigned herself to absolute blindness, as the doctors told her, hopeless blindness. When Dr. Kohler resolved on the desperate experiment of the rabbit's eye he called in a number of other physicians and surgeons and asked them for their views. Almost without exception they pronounced it useless, but admitted that the attempt could do no harm. It was decided to operate on the eye that had been blind fifteen years. Both the woman and the animal were put under the influence of chloroform. The whole front of the diseased member was then removed. The corresponding part from the rabbit's eye was substituted for the excised portion; the lid was carefully pulled over and the eye was bandaged so that there could be no motion of the lid and no light could penetrate to the wounded organ. For a week the doctors waited. To all appearances the original and the grafted portion of the eye had united perfectly, and the girl could distinguish light from dark. She was not permitted to test her vision for the time being.

The success has been so signal that the second eye was immediately operated on. It was in much worse condition, and nearly the whole eye had to be removed and the eye socket left. As yet no examination of the second eye has been made, lest the healing process be interfered with.

GUARDING THE BANKS.

One Precaution Taken to Make Sure That Watchmen Are Vigilant.

(New York Sun.)

A visitor in a district messenger office the other day noticed that when he entered the office, that the manager seemed to be watching the clock with great solicitude. Without any warning the young man, who was sitting at his desk, grabbed his hat and dashed out. The stranger's curiosity was aroused and he waited until the manager came back.

"What was the matter?" he asked. "The bank watchman was testing me," he said, and then went on to explain that the watchman inside the bank pushed a button that rang a bell in the messenger office. This button was in the rear of the bank. At a quarter before and a quarter after every hour he touched a button in the front of the bank that rang a bell in the messenger office. The manager of the office telegraphed him every time to the minute when the bell rang. If the bell at the back of the bank failed to ring in five minutes of the hour or half hour, it was the duty of the manager of the office to make it up to the bank. When he got there he must actually see the watchman and speak to him. If he could not find him, he was to reach the bank he did not see the watchman he was to call the police. If the manager failed to go to the bank promptly when it was his duty to do so, the messenger must report him, receiving a reward therefor. The object of having the bank connected with two messenger offices was to lessen the possibility of collusion between the watchman and the messengers.

But this was not all. An outside watchman was also employed. He was the regular watchman who was employed by the property owners of the neighborhood. It was his duty to meet the inside watchman at the front door every hour and then go to the back door and meet the inside man. There were burglar alarms on every window, door and vault door.

The stranger went to a bank officer and asked him whether all these precautions were necessary for the detection of robbery.

"Not for detection," he said, "but for prevention. The burglar who tries to break into this bank at night is insane. He has not the slightest chance in the world, and he knows it. Then, too, we are sure no fire can break way in the building while the watchmen are kept so thoroughly awake. Of course, we are thorough, theoretically, but we do not even think of it."

White Lilacs for the Bride's Banquet

(New York Evening Sun.)

The flower for the wedding of '99 is white lilac for the bride and the pale mauve lilac blooms for the bridesmaids. The bridegroom must wear a tuff of white lilac in his buttonhole, and the bridesmaids and every other guest accept his buttonhole favor from the fairy land, rarely performed bouquet of the morn-in-waiting.

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SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. Charles Henrotin gave an elaborate dinner at the Alta club Sunday evening in honor of his mother, Mrs. Henrotin of Chicago.

The table was laid in the private dining room and was exquisitely adorned with La France roses and violets.

To meet the guest of honor there were present Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Bruback, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robinson Walker, Miss Alf, Miss Irma Alf, Mr. Mills, Mr. Martin and Mr. Donnell.

Mrs. Travis will entertain at luncheon on Saturday.

The members of the University club will move into their new quarters in the Jennings block on May 1.

Mrs. Henrotin will receive her friends this afternoon from 3 until 5 at the home of Mrs. Nellen.

Mrs. Charles Henrotin entertained a number of her Salt Lake friends at luncheon yesterday at the Alta club.

The table was especially beautiful, with great bunches of bridesmaid roses, maidenhair fern and violets scattered around in profusion. Seated around it were Mrs. J. C. Royle, Mrs. W. A. Nellen, Mrs. G. H. Peyton, Mrs. Hal Brown, Mrs. William Jennings, Mrs. Maynard, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. C. E. Allen, Miss Keogh and Mrs. Emery. In proposing the health of the hostess Mrs. J. C. Royle spoke very beautifully of the inspiration that Mrs. Henrotin has been to herself and the thousands of club women throughout the country.

Mrs. Bert Seabolt has gone to San Francisco for a month's visit.

AMUSEMENTS.

Something of a new departure for the Salt Lake theatre was the cinematograph exhibition which opened a three-nights' engagement last night.

The audience was very small, due in a measure to the fact that many interesting features of the entertainment were not advertised. There were some awkward hitches and waits at the beginning, which will, no doubt, be done away with in the other performances.

The first part consisted of the pictures of the Passion Play, similar to those given at the Grand a few months ago. They were impressive and awe-inspiring.

Then there were many miscellaneous pictures given which were excellent, and much enjoyed by the audience. The scenes from railroad trains were especially interesting, as well as the rough riders scene, the Swiss waterfalls, the camel scene and Echo canyon. The special feature of the evening, the much advertised "Battle of Manila," was held off for rather a long time, almost until the anticipation became impatient.

It came, however, to the accompaniment of "The Star-spangled Banner," and we saw the fight, perhaps, as well as black and white (with some yellow fire from the back) could represent it to us. The Spanish ships burned it up, as billed, and the stars and stripes waved in triumph at the end.

The entertainment is highly interesting all through, and well worth the price of admission.

There will, no doubt, be larger and longer when we learn the nature of the entertainment.

The box office at the Salt Lake theatre opens this morning for the Roland Reed engagement. "The Wrong Mr. Wright" will be given Thursday and Friday. Mr. J. L. Gallagher will be in town yesterday, looking after the interests of "The Devil's Auction" company, which opens at the theatre next Monday night.

French teacher—I had brought you six pairs of boots. How you say them in English now? Children (in chorus)—Goodie! Goodie!

Utah Bank and Commercial Stocks and other High Grade Investment Securities bought and sold on commission. Dividend-paying stocks bought and sold. Orders for the purchase of real estate, trustees of estates and capitalists will receive the best of attention.

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SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEORGE D. TYPER, Manager. Matinee, 2:15. Evening, 8:15.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, April 17, 18, 19,

The Wonderful Electrical Cinematograph.

THE BATTLE OF MANILA.

Under the Direction of MR. ED. F. BAYLISS.

And Direct From the Manila Exposition. Prices, 5c, 25c, 50c. Seats now ready.

—NEXT ATTRACTION— Thursday and Friday, April 20-21.

ROLAND REED,

Accompanied by MISS ISADORE RUSH. Thursday—"The Wrong Mr. Wright." Friday—"His Father's Boy." Seat Sale Tuesday.

COMING!

NEW GRAND THEATRE

M. E. MULVEY, Mgr.

Three Nights and Saturday Matinee, April 20, 21 and 22,

The Rural Gem,

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and his PUGTOWN FARMER BAND.

The play that made all America laugh. Box office open Wednesday.

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An Up-to-date Line of

GOLF AND FANCY BOSOM

MEN'S SHIRTS.

Prices ranging from 50 cents to \$1.25. This line of Shirts is worth your time for investigation.

An elegant line of Summer Ties. We have the largest assortment of Gents' Handkerchiefs ever known in the history of this Great Store.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.

WOMAN'S \$2.50 SHOES.

We are making a special feature of a dressy Tan Shoe for spring and summer wear.

These shoes have tan patent leather trimmings, warranted silk vesting tops.

Made in heel or spring heels, some in Oxford; \$2.00.

SEE OUR WINDOW.

Davis

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

Cohn's

DRY GOODS STORE.

OUR CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT IS BRIM FULL OF GRAND VALUES.

Ladies Suits of all wool material, and stylish, at..... \$4.99

Tailor-made Cheviot Serge, or of fine Venetian Cloth, with box or blazer jackets, at..... \$11.75

Separate skirts of Novelty Dress Goods. Great bargain, for..... \$1.89

Black figured silk Dress Skirts. Special this week..... \$4.48

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Transact a General Banking Business.

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CAPITAL PAID IN, \$200,000.

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Four per cent interest paid on savings deposits.

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BANKERS.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

Frank Knox, President.

George A. Jones, Vice President.

Ed. W. Duncan, Cashier.

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Banking in all its branches transacted. Exchange drawn on the principal cities of Europe. Interest paid on time deposits.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S BANK

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

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ESTABLISHED 1854.

Successors to THE UNION NATIONAL BANK of Salt Lake City.

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I. A. BENTON, Ticket Agent R. G. W. Railway.

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Hotel Knutsford.

New and elegant in all its appointments; 250 rooms, single or en suite; 75 rooms with bath.

G. S. HOLMES, Proprietor.



OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MARCH 15, 1899.

ARRIVE.

From Ogden, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver..... 2:30 a.m.

From Ogden, Cache Valley, Portland, Butte and San Francisco..... 3:30 a.m.